

**Docket No. SA-537**

**Exhibit No. 6-AA**

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD**

**Washington, D.C.**

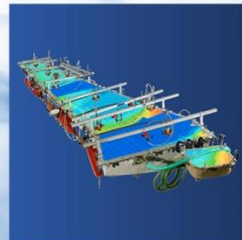
Air Cruisers Presentation  
Airplane Cabin Crashworthiness & Occupant Protection

(10 Pages)

# Air Cruisers Company



NTSB Investigative Hearing, 10-11 December 2013  
Asiana Airlines Flight 214 (B777) Landing Accident at SFO



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MASTERING THE ELEMENTS



# Introduction

- Air Cruisers was founded in 1929 as maker of Aviation Safety Equipment
- Manufactured “Mae West” Life Preservers and Barrage Balloons during WW2
- Invented & patented Inflatable Evacuation Slides in 1950's
- Air Cruisers was purchased by Zodiac in 1987 which became Zodiac Aerospace in 2007





# What is an Evacuation Slide?

- Safety device that rapidly inflates for emergency evacuation from an aircraft
- Required on commercial aircraft when exit height exceeds 6 feet from ground
- Normally installed inside the cabin on the door, or housed in an external fuselage compartment
- Many slide designs double as a raft for ditching (water landings)



# Typical Primary Major Components

- **Packboard & Lacing cover**

- Contains slide assembly
- Provides mounting hardware to attach to the aircraft door



- **Inflatable tube structure**



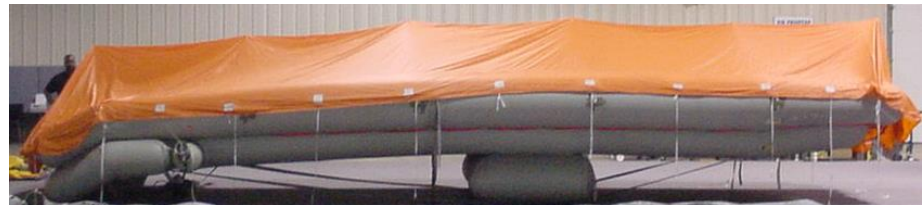
- **Inflation System**

- Compressed gas reservoir
- Valve/Regulator
- Hose(s)
- Aspirator(s)

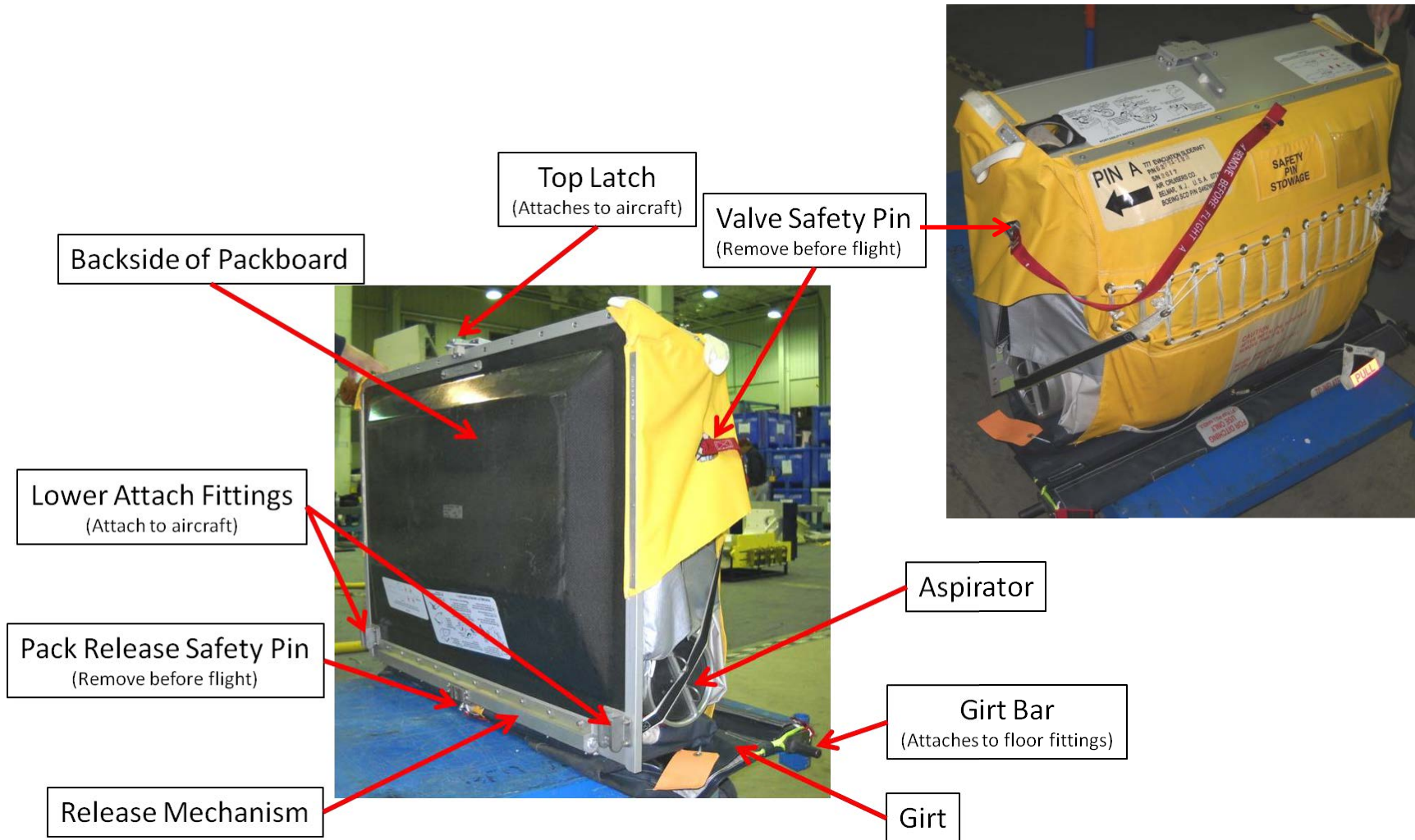


- **Survival Kit (for slide/rafts)**

- Includes Raft Canopy



# Typical Slide Particulars





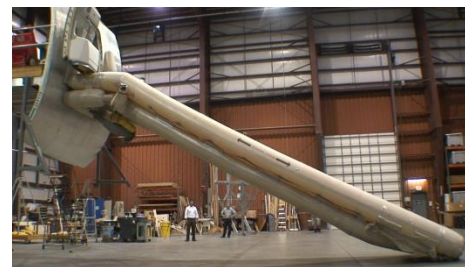
# How Does an Evacuation Slide Work?

- The Packed Slide System is installed on the aircraft
- The “Girt Bar” is attached to the aircraft floor fittings
- When the aircraft door is “armed” and opened a cable is tensioned that releases the Slide pack from its packboard
- The Slide begins to drop downward and the inflation cable is pulled, opening the valve to initiate inflation



# How Does an Evacuation Slide Work?

- Gas rushes to the Aspirators, opening their flappers which entrain ambient air
- The unfolding of the Slide occurs in stages, controlled by frangible attachments (links)
- The Aspirator flappers close when the slide pressure builds
- The Slide is rapidly inflated and immediately ready for use once fully extended





# What are the Requirements?

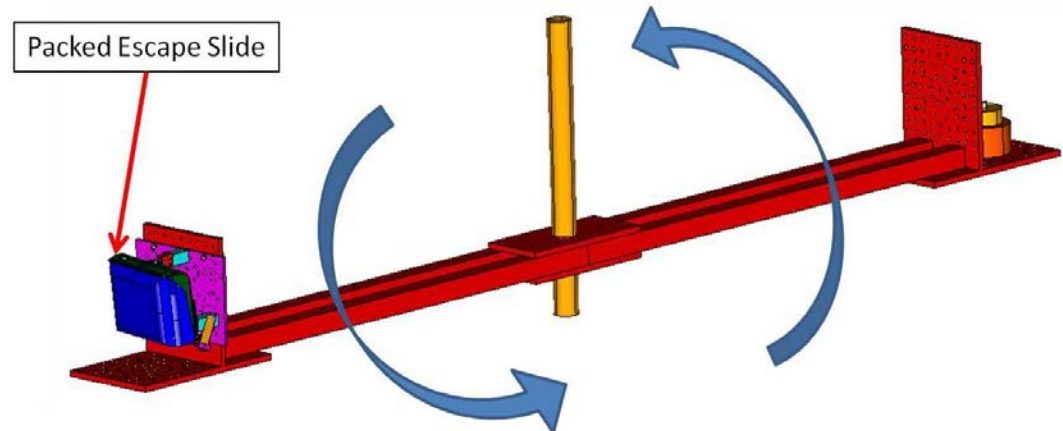
- FAA TSO-C69c is the primary governing document
- Typical Slide Design/Test programs take 3-4 years to complete
- TSO-C69c Performance Requirements include:
  - Inflation Time – maximum 6 seconds
  - Evacuation Rate (minimum) 70 persons per minute per lane
  - Deploy in 25 knot wind
  - Resist the Environment (sand, dust, salt spray, fluids, rainfall, etc.)
  - Radiant Heat Reflective Fabric
  - Flame Resistance and Smoke and Toxicity requirements per applicable FARS.
  - Resist Temperature extremes (-40 to +160 deg. F)
  - Function at Adverse Attitudes (Any combination Landing Gears out)
  - Function in Water Landing “Ditching” conditions
  - Usable as deflated “chute”

# What are the Requirements?

- Additional Requirements from OEM's for certification of the aircraft

- Vibration
- Shock
- On-Aircraft repeatability
- Full Scale Evacuation Demonstration per FAR 25.803
- Acceleration Loads per FAR Part 25.810 (a) (1) (v)

Vibration & Shock



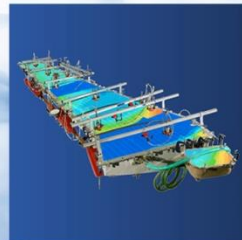
# Air Cruisers Company

*Committed to the Safety of the Flying Public*

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# THANK YOU



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